

ملاکو
میر لارڈ رابرٹ
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ظاہر کیا کہ ہمارے
ہو کر روس
نہ دخل دیتے
مشروری
ہاں نہیں
یاد رکھیں کہ ہمارے
آفریدی ملک
ہمسایہ ہو
کی تجویزات
ہندوستان
کو تائید کی
ہو کہ ان
ہو سکے
کو سے جاوے
الانکی مخالفت
سے درستی

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NÚR AFSHÁN

VOL. 2.

FRIDAY:—MARCH. 18th, 1898.

No. 10

Editorial.

NEWS AND NOTES.

There was a serious riot in Bombay on the 9th. Two soldiers were beaten to death and one police officer was killed. The plague regulations seem to have been the immediate cause of the trouble.

The *Arya Patrika* warns the Sikhs against Christian schemes of Evangelization. Who will warn Hindus against the Aryas, the unity (?) of whose work is well illustrated by the perennial controversy regarding the D. A. V. College.

Is there any real hope for India from a movement whose only principle of unity is opposition to a foreign religion? Such a movement may be destructive and obstructive but can never be constructive.

The plague has up to date attacked in all 26 villages in the Jullundhur and Hoshiarpur Districts. The rapid approach of the hot weather is the most hopeful indication at present. We trust that the rapid spread of the disease will thus be stayed.

The contrast between the Moghul Emperor Jehangir and the present rulers of India in the matter of caring for the plague stricken people is

brought out in the article about the Plague which we publish this week.

Referring to the Bombay riot, the remark has doubtless been made many times this week 'How sad that people should be so blind as to resent what is being done for their own good'. We have ourselves heard the remark several times. The remark has induced the following line of thought. It is sad, but is it surprising or unexpected? Not at all. We venture to assert that the world and the people in it have always in the beginning resented what has been done for their good. It is pitiful to have to make such a confession, but history demands it. *The highway of progress is paved with the bleeding hearts of unappreciated reformers.* Of this we have the great example in our Lord Jesus Christ, but He is only the perfect incarnation of that unappreciated suffering which every one who would do the world good must in his own measure endure.

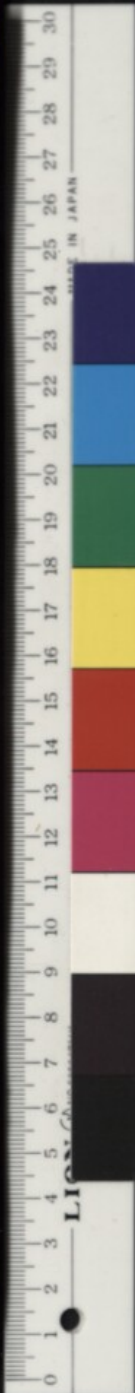
These thoughts contain a lesson of far reaching significance to every man who even in a small degree believes himself called to do world good. *He must not expect to be appreciated.* The desire for appreciation if allowed to hold a place in one's hearts will cut the sinews of our best efforts. Preachers of the Gospel often make this mistake. Do we not often in a 'high and mighty' fashion proclaim the Word to men and

then become indignant when we do not receive the appreciation that we think ought to be given. We venture to think that this error creeps in to the life of very many missionaries both Foreign and Indian. To learn to do our work for God and to do it in His way, come what may, and to look to Him alone for appreciation is a lesson of inestimable value. The Lord Jesus said, 'How can ye believe who receive honour from men.' Is it not equally true, How can ye make the world better, who seek the world's appreciation?

Our Lieut-Governor has been elected a Vice President of the Church Missionary Society.

The Ludhiana Sunday School held its annual celebration on Tuesday March 15th. Prizes given by the Indian Sunday School Union and certificate cards were distributed to the winners. Two prizes offered by the Punjab Auxiliary Union have been taken by members of this School.

The Class Day and Prize Distribution of the C. B. High School Ludhiana will take place March 29th at 5 P. M. On the 30th, there will be a Cricket match between the School and Former Students.



The following resolutions were passed by the Calcutta Missionary Conference in January.

"1. Whereas there is passing into circulation from the numerous presses of Bengal a continued and large flow of non-Christian and anti-Christian books, of which a catalogue is published quarterly in the *Calcutta Gazette*, a flow with which the small number of Christian books bears no proper proportion ;

"2. Whereas large numbers of novels, detective and other sensational stories and infidel books from England are circulated in this country :

"3. Whereas the number, of readers, both Christian and non Christian throughout Bengal is greatly increasing year by year, as education spreads over the country ;

"4. Whereas the willingness of non-Christians to read Christian books is becoming more and more patent ; and books, as regards suitability, number and variety, either in English or the vernacular, are utterly insufficient for the requirements of such readers ;

"5. And whereas all the missionaries in the mission field, attached to the various missions labouring in the country, are, both themselves and their assistants, so occupied with other mission labours, as to have little time or opportunity to produce such books, even if they knew properly what books were needed ;

"Therefore, the Calcutta Missionary Conference after full consideration of the matter, resolve that there is a great urgent need in Bengal for a gentleman of a missionary spirit, with special qualifications to be set apart to take charge of the production and dissemination, by sale or otherwise, of literature suited to the necessities of the 70 millions of Bengal and worthy of the missionary enterprise of the Christian Church for their evangelization ; and that an earnest appeal be made to the Religious Tract Society, the Christian Literature Society, and the Sunday School Union, and

failing them to the various Missionary Societies represented in this Conference, to provide the man and the means of his support."

We rejoice in this demand for greater activity. The great work that has been done in supplying literature is itself the proof that more can be done. That much more is needed there can be no doubt. There ought to be men here in the Punjab set apart by the Society whose work it shall be to keep in touch with the literature which is being issued by non-Christian writers, and prepare replies to it. Will the Society not make it worth while for qualified men to give more time to work in this connection?

Current Thought.

SOME EARLY REFERENCES TO THE
PLAGUE IN GUJRAT AND THE
DACCAN.

By Rev. Geo. B. Taylor, D. D.
Ahmedabad.

REGARDING the Plague the wildest statements have of late gained currency, and some would have us believe that now for the first time has this scourge fallen on the land. The slightest acquaintance, however, with the early histories and travels suffices to remove so erroneous a conception. From these I have been able to glean references to the Plague as being epidemic in India on or about of the following years :—

- 1345 (Ibn Batuta; Lees's Translation. pp. 147, 148.)
- 1399 (Elliot; Hist. of India, Edited by Down. IV. 36.)
- 1438 (Bayley; Hist. of Gujrat; pp. 123, 124.)
- 1574 (E. D. V. 384, 993.)
- 1595 (E. D. VI. 193.)
- 1611-18 (Terry: Voyage to East India; 226, 227; R. D. VI. 405-407.)
- 1683-90 (Ovington: Voyage to Surat; 347-349; E. D. VII. 328, 337; VIII. 36.)
- 1704-7 (E. D. VII. 566; VIII. 36.)
- 1770 (Bombay Gazetteer: IV. 220-225.)
- 1812-21 (Translations of the Bombay Literary Society: I. 326-327.)

Of three of these outbreaks, those of 1611-18, 1683-93, and 1812-21, considerable details have come down to us. The author of the *Ikbāl-nama*, Nawab Mu'tamad Khan, a paymaster in the army of the Emperor Jahangir, thus describes the awful virulence of the Plague of 1611-1618:—

"When it was about to break out a mouse would rush out of its hole, as if mad, and striking itself against the door and walls of the house, would expire. If immediately after this signal the occupants left the house and, went away to the jungle, their lives were saved; if otherwise, the inhabitants of the whole village would be swept away by the hand of death. If any person touched the dead, or even the clothes of a dead man he also could not survive the fatal contact. The effect of the epidemic was comparatively more severe upon the Hindus. In Kashmir its effect was so great that (as an instance) a darwish, who had performed the last sad offices of washing the corpse of a friend, the very next day shared the same fate. A cow, which had fed upon the grass on which the body of the man was washed, also died. The dogs, also, which ate the flesh of the cow, fell dead upon the spot. In Hindustan no place was free from this visitation, which continued to devastate the country for a space of eight years." E. D. VI. 406.

In 1618 A. D. the Emperor Jahangir congratulated himself that by prolonging his stay in Ahmedabad he had avoided the plague, then raging at Agra. In the *Wakiat-i Jahangiri* he writes.—

"The Almighty God always and in all places has extended His assistance and protection to His humble creature, and this is shown from the fact that at this very time it was reported to me that a pestilential disease had broken out in Agra, and numbers of men had perished. For this reason, I was fully confirmed in my resolution of postponing my march towards Agra, which occurred to my mind by the divine inspiration." E. D. VI. 357.

One cannot help thinking that the inspiration would have been more justly called 'divine' had it led the Emperor not away from but into his plague-stricken capital. Sufficiently striking is the contrast between the views entertained as to the duties of a ruler in the India then and the India now. In 1618 the plague assails Agra: Jahangir of set purpose stays away, and speaks of this his inaction as prompted by a 'divine inspiration.' In 1896 the plague assails Bombay and Poona: Lord Sandhurst hastens to those cities, meets the local authorities, consults with them remedial measures, and says just nothing about the good work he has done.

A glimpse of this same plague as it stalked through the Deccan is given us in Khafi Khan's highly esteemed history, the *Muntakhabu-l-Lubab*. It is remarkable how closely the symptoms he describes agree with those noticeable during the present out-

break.
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break. Writing of the year 1689 A. D., he says:—

'The plague and pestilence, which had for several years been in the Deccan as far as the port of Surat and the city of Ahmedabad now broke out with violence in Bijapur and in the royal camp. It was so virulent that when an individual was attacked with it he gave up all hope, and thought only about his nursing and mourning. The black-pated guest-slayer of the sky sought to pick out the seed of the human race from the field of the world and the cold blast of destruction tried to cut down the tree of life in every living being, and to remove every shoot and sign of life from the surface of the world. The visible marks of the plague were swellings as big as a grape or banana under the arm, behind the ears, and in the groin, and a redness was perceptible round the pupils of the eyes. It was the business of heirs to provide for the interment of the dead, but thousands of obscure and friendless persons of no property died in the towns and markets, and very few of them had the means of burial. It began in the 27th year of the reign, and lasted for seven or eight years' E. D. VII. 337.

From a comparison of references it would seem that this plague broke out in epidemic form in Surat about the year 1683 raged there with more or less of virulence till 1690, and for still three years longer wrought its work of devastation in the Deccan. Thus for full ten years, and perhaps even more, it was prevalent in one part or another of the Province of Bombay.

In the year 1707 the Deccan, and especially Burhanpur, was again the scene of the plague. Tarikh-i-Bahadur Shah, written in 1747 A. D., records that, when that monarch was marching against Khan Baksh, 'A severe pestilence broke out amongst the royal troops. Those attacked suffered from such unnatural heat that they generally died in the course of a week; and those who lived longer than a week, after undergoing great pain and torment, recovered. Twenty rupees was the hire paid to the potters for carrying a sick man for a march of three kos. Pioneers were sent on ahead of the camp to dig graves, and, when the army reached its new camping-ground, the tents were filled on one side, and graves upon the other.' E. D. VII. 566.

The plague of 1811-12, known as the great Jhalawar sickness, was in the early part of its course most fatal in Ahmedabad. Captain, afterwards Major-General, Sir James Carnac, wrote in 1815:—

'The mortality at Ahmedabad is computed at 100 000 souls, a number equal to the half of the population. The demand for wood to burn the dead called for the destruction of the houses, even this was barely sufficient... and the half-consumed bodies on the banks of the Sabarmati evidence at this hour to what straits the Hindus were reduced in fulfilling the last duties to their kindred. It is worthy of remark that latterly the females were engaged in removing the dead and committing them to the funeral pile. The urgency must have been extreme to have induced this departure from usage in rites held in sacred estimation.' Trans. of the Lit. Soc. of Bombay I. 326, 327.

Dnyanodaga.

Selections.

DISAPPOINTMENT

'Disappointment, His appointment';
Change one letter, then I see
That the thwarting of my purpose
Is God's better choice for me.
His appointment must be blessing,
Though it may come in disguise,
For the end from the beginning
Open to His wisdom lies.

'Disappointment, His appointment.'
Whose? The Lord's, who loves me
best,
Understands and knows me fully,
Who my faith and loves would test.
For, like loving earthly parent,
He rejoices when He knows
That His child accepts unquestioned
All that from His wisdom flows.

'Disappointment, His appointment.'
'No good thing will He withhold.'
From denials oft we gather
Treasures of His love untold.
Well He knows each broken purpose
Leads to fuller, deeper trust,
And the end of all His dealings
Proves our God is wise and just.
'Disappointment, His appointment,'

Lord I take it then as such,
Like the clay in hands of potter,
Yielding wholly to Thy touch:
All my life's plan is Thy moulding,
Not one single choice be mine;
Let me answer, unrepining,
'Father, not my will, but Thine'

THE NUMBER OF LANGUAGES.—

The least learned are aware that there are many languages in the world, but the actual number is probably beyond

the dreams of ordinary people. The geographer Balbi enumerated 860, which are entitled to be considered as distinct languages, and 5,000 which may be regarded as dialects.

Adelung another modern writer on this subject, reckons up 3,064 languages and dialects existing, and which have existed. Even after we have allowed either of these as the number of languages, we must acknowledge the existence of almost infinite minor diversities; for almost every province has a tongue more or less peculiar, and this we may well believe to be the case throughout the world at large.

It is said there are little islands, lying close together in the South Seas, the inhabitants of which do not understand each other.

Of the 860 distinct languages enumerated by Balbi, 89 belong to Europe, 114 to Africa, 123 to Asia, 417 to America, 117 to Oceania—by which term he distinguishes the vast number of islands stretching between Hindustan and South America.

Tu-Bits.

Contributed.

A Swarm of Bees without Stings.

My dear Friend, —

I am sure you will like my Bees because they do not sting.

B lieve and B saved by Jesus the Lord
Acts xvi. 13.
B happy, B holy, B trusting His word
John xiii. 17.
B prayful, B watchful, B faithful, B true
Luke xviii. 1.
B thankful, B careful, keep Jesus in view
1 Thess. v. 18.
B humble, B hopeful, B friendly, B kind
1 Peter v. 6.
B thoughtful, B striving, B steadfast in mind
Luke xiii. 24.
B ready, B waiting, B loving to all
Luke xii. 40.
B helping, B running, B ware, and not fall
1 Cor. x. 12.
B learning, B patient, B sorry for sin
Matt. xi. 29.
B taught by the Spirit and B right within
2 Cor. iii. 17.
B merry, B singing, B always sincere
James v. 13.
B now of good courage, B fervent in prayer
James v. 16.
B wise as serpent, B harmless as dove
Matt. x. 16.
B firm as the mountains that never remove
1 Cor. xv. 58.
B nought in yourself, but in Jesus B strong
2 Cor. xii. 10.
B looking to Him, and you cannot B wrong
Heb. xii. 12.
B-lieve and hold your Redeemer is near
1 John v. 10.
B-hold Him by faith, and B of good cheer
Heb. x. 22.

Atiq Ullah

Telegrams.

London, March 8.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Roberts called attention to our relations with the Indian Frontier and the recent military operations. His Lordship maintained that the so-called Forward Policy, which meant extending our influence over the Border where anarchy had hitherto reigned supreme, was necessitated by Russia's approach within striking distance; he pointed out that the policy of non-interference had utterly failed, and it was essential that we should gradually and judiciously obtain political control over the whole borderland. He then instanced the quietude which reigned in Chitral and British Baluchistan during the recent troubles, as proof of the forward policy. His Lordship paid a high compliment to Sir William Lockhart and his troops, and said he was convinced that, if we establish our rule in Afridiland the Afridis would become peaceful neighbours as well as brave and loyal soldiers. He concluded by urging that Russia must never be allowed to cross the Hindu Kush.

London, March 8.

The Washington House of Representatives have unanimously passed the Bill appropriating fifty million dollars for national defence. Mr. Cannon, in introducing the Bill, declared that the object was to enable the United States to prepare for contingencies and maintain her honour. The measure was one of peace, not of war.

London, March 8.

Russia has demanded a lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan for 99 years, and has insisted on a reply being given by to-day, and not the 26th instant. Mr. Curzon announced in the House of Commons that he had telegraphed to St. Petersburg and Peking enquiring into the matter.

Calcutta, March 8.

A telegram from Jamrud states that Sir William Lockhart has informed Colonel Warburton that the Khyber Pass will be open for Khasias from and to Afghanistan from 11th of March, on which date the caravan at present at Landi Kotal will be allowed to proceed on its journey to Peshawar. This decision, it is hoped, will greatly assist to clear the situation.

London, March 9.

The Times states that Russia continues hurrying out troops to the Far East from Odessa, and as her own cruisers are insufficient for the purpose, she has arranged to employ French steamers, the first of which leaves in a fortnight with two thousand men.

London, March 9.

The Washington Senate have passed the Bill for the appropriation of fifty million dollars for national defence.

The rumour of the death of Ghulam Hyder has been confirmed by information from various sources.

Bombay, March 10.

One of the most alarming riots which have occurred in India for many years, broke out in Bombay on Wednesday, and was not quelled until grave damage had been done to life and limb. For some weeks past it had been feared that trouble was brewing among the turbulent elements of the native population, who have exhibited growing discontent at

the stringent steps taken to prevent the spread of plague. Yesterday this hostile feeling manifested itself in a deliberate attack on a small plague search party at Maddanpura. A crowd of natives assembled and stoned the police, and eventually their position became so dangerous that Mr. P. H. Bastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, ordered the armed police to fire. Two half volleys were fired and several assailants fell fatally wounded; meanwhile news of the disturbance spread like wild fire through the native quarter, and a fresh ebullition of violence occurred in other parts of the city, notably at Pydhonie and Grant Road. Two privates in the Shropshire Light Infantry, who were walking unarmed along Grant Road, were set upon and beaten to death with sticks and stones. An attack was made upon the Grant Road Hospital and several offices and storehouses were burned though the mob was prevented from fully achieving their destructive aims. An unfortunate accident occurred at the Hospital during the disturbance. Mr. Dawes of the Health Department being accidentally killed by a shot from a revolver.

London, March 10.

Mr. Curzon, in his speech in the House of Commons on the 1st instant, said the Chinese political concessions to Great Britain (as telegraphed on 2nd February) proved the friendliness of China and the ability of Sir Claude MacDonald in the matter; it was not the conclusion of the loan with the Hongkong and Shanghai and the German Asiatic Banks which provided this.

The Times, in a leading article to-day, says that never since the Crimean War have the British people been less disposed to brook tamely the infringements of their just rights in any quarter; and they are convinced of the justice of the cause and of the magnitude of the issues in both China and West Africa.

Mr. Curzon, replying to a question, said that Count Muravieff had informed Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, that Russia was negotiating for a lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan for a certain number of years, and also for the construction of a railway across Manchuria. Russia had not demanded sovereign rights nor threatened to send troops there. Count Muravieff added that Talienwan, if leased to Russia, will be open to foreign trade, like the other Chinese ports.

London, March 10.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Goschen introduced the Navy Estimates. In doing so he dwelt upon the continued expansion and improvement in our navy, and said the nation may look forward with increasing confidence, that if we are to have peace, then it will be peace with honour, and if war, which God forbid, it will be war crowned with victory.

London, March 11.

The Prince of Wales, in laying the foundation stone of a new jetty at Cannes, said he hoped the ceremony would prove a fresh pledge of cordial relations between France and Britain for the good of humanity.

Reuter wires from Peking that Sir Claude MacDonald has strongly protested against the leasing of Port Arthur and Talienwan to Russia thus destroying the balance of power.

China has transferred the negotiations to St. Petersburg to gain time.

London, March 11.

The "Deutschland" has been docked at Hongkong, where Prince Henry is the guest of the Governor.

London, March 12.

A keen struggle is proceeding in Corea between the partisans and opponents of Russia.

London, March 13.

Reuter wires from Peking, that France intends to occupy Leichou in Kwantung Peninsula as a naval base, and that Germany has obtained an Ichow railway, thus to tap the Chefoo and Tientsin trade.

London, March 12.

There was a renewed semi-panic on the New York Bourse to-day, owing to apprehensions of a crisis in the relations with Spain, due to renewed reports that the blowing up of the "Maine" was due to treachery.

London, March 12.

There are indications of growing hostility between Turkey and Bulgaria.

Calcutta, March 14.

Sir William Lockhart interviewed a full and representative jirga of all sections at Peshawar to-day, and led them plainly to understand that submission in name only would not do. He gave them the choice of peace or war, pointing out that they were cutting the time very fine. They all seemed submissive, and promised to use every means to bring the rifles in during the next four days. It is certain that an amount of inter-section friction still continues, especially between the Khyber and Rajgul Kukis: such friction naturally delays the surrender of fines and rifles. This inter-tribal friction is also responsible for the Burkal skirmish. The weather is again inclement.

Bombay, March 14.

Yesterday matters were fairly quiet in the city. In the disturbed districts affairs assumed a more normal aspect, although ample precautions were being taken to guard against any further outbreak. It is not anticipated that there will be any recurrence of rioting.

London, March 14.

The new Spanish Minister at Washington has presented his credentials to President McKinley. Mutual expressions of cordiality were exchanged, and a desire for close friendly relation.

Poona, March 14.

A destructive fire in the city broke out at 4.30 to day in the quarter known as Phadkes Wada in Shri Vital Press, where Tilak's papers, the Kesari and Mahatta, were for the last few months being printed. In addition to the press a number of shops and a Free Mission School included in the locality were totally destroyed. This is the third time the place has been burned. The damage is estimated as approaching a lakh.

London, March 15.

The march of the British brigade to Berber in four days and three nights is regarded as a remarkable feat. Numbers of men wore out their boots and arrived at their destination barefooted.

SUPPLEMENT.

Contributed articles on important themes and items of news will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to the Editor, Nur Afshan, Ludhiana.

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Combined Paper (Urdu Rs 2/8, English Supplement Rs. 1/—) Rs. 3/8.
Supplement-Rs. 1/11. (Postage As13 —Rs. 2/8)
Two copies or more in one cover Rs. 2/2 and Rs. 3/2 each.
Subscription rate in England 4s. and 6s. America \$1. and \$1. 50